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RURAL CRIME PREVENTION IN CANADA:

A HANDBOOK FOR PRACTITIONERS

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PREFACE

This Handbook describes programs to prevent rural crime and reduce fear of crime in Canadian communities. It has been prepared under the direction of the Research Division of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada by Dr. Rick Linden and Candice Minch of the University of Manitoba.

The unique problems of geographic distance, large policing jurisdictions, and limited police resources present a challenge to policing in rural areas. Residents in rural areas, while expressing less fear of crime than their urban neighbours, have also been found to take less security precautions. Increased access to previously remote or secluded areas results in the need for unique crime prevention techniques. The crime problems of rural areas has resulted in the development of innovative police/community programs. This report reviews the factors which make rural policing and rural crime prevention so challenging. It reviews programs in existence in rural Canada. It sets out the steps involved in problem definition, program planning, implementation and evaluation. Program maintenance is given special attention. Some myths of the "peaceful countryside" are explored with some surprising data on the extent and nature of rural crime.

INTRODUCTION

According to one commonly-accepted definition, crime prevention is "the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to reduce that risk" (National Crime Prevention Institute, 1978:1-2). During the past decade one of the most significant developments in criminal justice has been the success of crime prevention programs. Most of these programs have been designed for urban communities. However, rural residents have also been faced with rising crime rates and with stable or decreasing budgets for law enforcement. Given limited resources and crime problems which are sometimes unique, what can members of rural communities do to reduce crime?

In this Handbook, we outline some of the ways in which the police and the community have successfully worked together to prevent crime in rural areas. These communities present some unique problems, but the examples we describe show that it is possible to implement programs in rural areas. Because it is difficult to precisely define the term "rural", we shall use a broad definition. We will discuss programs relevant to farm areas and to small towns, as well as programs applicable to larger communities which act as service centres to these areas.

CHAPTER 1

RURAL CRIME PREVENTION -- WHAT'S WORKING

As an introduction to rural crime prevention, three case studies are presented. They illustrate what can be accomplished when proper planning is carried out and when the community gets involved in implementing prevention programs. Each involved a careful study of a particular crime problem and the co-operation of both the police and the community. The first was initiated by RCMP detachments serving a small city and its adjacent rural areas; the second was developed by police who were trying to deal with a very localized crime problem affecting commercial Christmas tree growers in several Maritime provinces; and the third is a broadly-based program which is sponsored by the RCMP in the four western provinces.

Portage la Prairie - What a Rural Community Can Do

Successful crime prevention requires programs carefully tailored to specific problems. A good example of the need for careful analysis of problems is provided by the work of RCMP Municipal and Rural detachments in Portage la Prairie, Manitoba. Faced with different crime problems, the two detachments successfully implemented two quite different community-based identification programs.

Farm Chemical Theft

In 1978, the Portage la Prairie Rural Detachment received several complaints about thefts of liquid farm chemicals from grain elevators. The chemicals were worth up to $200 per five-gallon pail, and could be sold fairly easily to local

farmers. The crime was not difficult to commit, because many of the elevators were in isolated areas. Within a fifteen-day period, nine break-ins resulted in a loss of $22,500 worth of chemicals. Conventional police methods could not prevent this crime. It was not possible to stake out all the elevators in the detachment area. Similar crimes elsewhere in the province were never solved, nor were any chemicals recovered.

Prior to the 1979 seeding season, several members of the rural and municipal detachments met to develop a program to prevent a recurrence of the previous year's loss. After analyzing the problem, they decided that making the chemicals more identifiable would reduce the likelihood that the thieves could sell them. After a meeting with representatives of the local agricultural chemical dealers, a type of property-marking program was developed.

The program involved assigning to each elevator a simple identifier that could be applied to each pail of chemical. A local paint dealer helped to devise a suitable marking agent -- a special blend of paint that was unique and would stand out on all the various colours used on the pails. A Blaze Orange latex paint that could be quickly applied with a one-inch brush was used, resulting in markings that were very noticeable and made the cans readily identifiable. Each dealer was given some paint, a brush, and a large sign warning that the cans were marked. Local radio stations and newspapers publicized the marking program, so that farmers and potential offenders would be aware of it. Neighbouring detachments were notified as well. The RCMP carried out security surveys of the premises of each chemical outlet and monitored the program.

The program was highly successful. During 1979, the only chemical thefts in the detachment area were from an outlet not included in the program because the RCMP were not aware that it sold the chemicals, and from a local farm. In the first case, the break and enter was solved and the chemicals recovered when the offenders tried to sell them to farmers who knew that all the pails should have been marked. In the second instance, the twelve cans of chemicals had been marked and were recovered in Saskatchewan, along with other stolen property. The program was continued and there were no thefts in 1980. The only loss in 1981 was from a truck containing unmarked chemicals that had not been purchased locally.

In Cline's (1982) evaluation of the program, three factors were identified as being crucial to its success:

- The program was simple.
- All those involved were consulted before its implementation and follow-up visits were made to encourage continued participation.
- The co-operation of the news media helped ensure public awareness of the program.

This program has subsequently been adopted by other detachments in Manitoba. In 1981 there were 36 chemical thefts with a total loss of $256,000. In the four years since that time, the number of thefts has declined by over 75% and property loss has averaged only one-third of the previous level. Since the implementation of the marking program, almost one-half of the stolen chemicals have been recovered by the police. Similar results have been obtained in other provinces.

Business and Residential Break-ins

Another program, begun by the Portage la Prairie RCMP Municipal Detachment in 1979, was directed at residential and commercial break-ins and thefts. In 1978 there have been 170 business break-ins (out of 492 establishments) and 111 residential break-ins (out of 3544 single-dwelling units and 975 apartment suites). Both totals represented a slight increase over 1977 figures. It was decided to introduce Operation Identification and Operation Provident programs. To implement them, local students were hired with funds obtained through the Summer Youth Employment Program. Students were hired again in 1980 and 1981.

Their first task was to review all break and enter files back to 1976 in order to learn more about the exact nature of the offences, to identify areas with the highest rate of break and enters, and to provide a statistical base against which to measure the success of the programs. During the first summer, the project was limited to areas with the highest rates of break and enter, such as the main business district. Other areas were introduced in subsequent summers, so that by the end of 1981 the entire town had been included.

An evaluation of the programs indicated the following:

- After one year, commercial break and enters had decreased by 70 percent, residential ones by almost 50 percent.

- A further small decrease in business break and enters was maintained through 1980 and 1981.

- Residential burglaries showed increases in 1980 and 1981 but remained below the 1978 levels.

- The program was cost-effective. About 450 offences were prevented at a cost of $126 for each deterred offence (Linden et al, 1984).

In addition, a detailed check of crime reports from September 1980 to August 1981 revealed that 81 percent of residential break and enters and 78 percent of commercial ones occurred at premises not involved in the program.

Jones' (1982) evaluation of the programs points out that the actual marking of property was likely only one of several factors resulting in a noticeable decrease in break and enters in Portage la Prairie. The programs were started by an RCMP detachment committed to crime prevention who prepared the community in a number of ways:

1. Prior to launching the project, the detachment increased police visibility through concentrated car and foot patrols in the target areas.

2. High priority was given to investigation of break and enters.

3. Efforts were made to educate the public about crime problems and how the police handle them.

These measures improved police-community relations and ensured community support.

The Portage la Prairie community crime prevention efforts were made effective by a thorough crime analysis, the development and implementation of programs to address the selected problems, co-operative media, a rigorous program evaluation, and the special efforts of the detachment prior to implementation.

Prevention of Christmas Tree Thefts

In the Maritime provinces, the commercial growing of Christmas trees is a multi-million dollar industry. Enterprising theives have found it easy to drive trucks into tree farms and drive away with several thousand dollars worth of trees. Since the tree farms are widely scattered throughout rural areas and since there was no way of identifying stolen trees, it was difficult to control these thefts using conventional policing techniques.

Police and tree farmers recognized that the problem could be reduced if some means of identifying trees could be found. Normal identification techniques were either unsuitable for marking growing trees, or were too expensive. In co-operation with the Nova Scotia Christmas Tree Council, RCMP crime prevention specialists found that it would be feasible to mark trees by banding the trunk with metal seals similar to deer tags or railway seals (Wagg and Lester, 1982). The tags are stamped with a grower's Operation Provident number and are secured around the trunk of the tree. The tags are green and are virtually unnoticeable after new growth has occurred. Since these seals are relatively expensive (approximately 50¢ each) it is recommended that growers tag only about 10 per cent of their trees, selecting those which are in areas most prone

to theft. Large signs were posted around participating tree lots and the program heavily publicized. One participating detachment in Antigonish reported that tree thefts declined from an average of 12-15 per season prior to the implementation of the program in 1982 to an average of one per year. For the province of Nova Scotia as a whole, the number of thefts was reduced by 60 percent and two convictions have been obtained for theft of marked trees. A co-operative effort by police and farmers led to a substantial reduction in a very costly type of crime.

Rural Crime Watch

Rural Crime Watch consists of a number of different programs which operate in rural areas all across Canada. The program has a number of objectives including the following:

(i) To reduce occurrences of nightlighting[1] and livestock theft through observation and patrols.

(ii) To reduce occurrences of property offences such as break and enter, theft and willful damage.

(iii) To increase community involvement in the recognition and prevention of crime.

(iv) To improve police/community relations by fostering two-way communication between area participants and RCMP officers.

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[1] "Nightlighting" is defined as illegal night hunting of big game animals with the use of spotlights and/or vehicle lights.

While the specific types of programs may vary from region to region, the basic elements are:

RANGE PATROL/C.B. PATROL
RIDE ALONG PROGRAM

FARM SECURITY
OUT BUILDING SECURITY

PROPERTY IDENTIFICATION
- Branding
- Tattooing
- Ear Tagging
- Engraving
- Die Stamping
- Invisible Marker
- Grain Guard/Grainfetti

POLICE TRAINING
PUBLIC EDUCATION

1. Range Patrol/C.B. Patrol

One of the major elements of Rural Crime Watch is the active participation of rural residents who systematically patrol their local community. Farmers and ranchers who belong to the program utilize their own vehicles to patrol their local areas. This patrol is done both in the course of normal work

and recreational activities and as a separate activity. Citizens on patrol are not to act as police officers, but are to be aware of what is going on around them and to record information about any suspicious activity. Farmers and ranchers are usually more aware of what is happening in their communities than are the police, so they can be very effective in carrying out this task. Participants are given two-part vehicle check cards which are used to record descriptions of strange vehicles and which are placed under the vehicle's windshield in order to inform the driver that his/her movements have been noted. Through these patrols, potential thieves or vandals become aware that the community is alert and working together to prevent crime. In a number of cases, information recorded by a Range Patrol member has been responsible for criminal charges being laid.

In many areas, range patrol is coordinated by means of C.B. radios which enable participants to maintain contact with each other and with the local detachment. One interesting variation of the program has involved farmers and ranchers with airplanes who fly over areas such as grazing land which is not readily accessible by road and who report any suspicious activity which might be occuring there.

All participants in range patrol must be approved for membership by both the local Zone Coordinator (a citizen volunteer) and by the local RCMP detachment. New members are given an orientation by the police and are encouraged to work out a patrol schedule with neighbours. A monthly meeting is held with the police in order to talk over problems and occurrences and to plan future activities.

This program may also be adapted for use by rural non-farm communities. For example, a number of B.C. detachments have established a logging patrol in which local loggers are organized to make patrols to logging sites on weekends to curb thefts and vandalism. Another variation, Rural Service Crime Watch, has recently been introduced in Alberta by the RCMP. The program involves delivery and service personnel of major companies whose work takes them into remote areas. Two-way radios are available in all the trucks and drivers are encouraged to report suspicious activity to the local detachment. Participating companies include Alberta Government Telephones, Alberta Milk Haulers Association, Alberta Power, Canada Post, and most of the large oil companies.

2. Farm and Out Building Security

A second component of the Rural Crime Watch Program involves carrying out security checks on farm homes and out buildings. Rural traditons of trusting one's neighbours have meant that buildings, machinery, storage bins and fuel tanks have often been left unlocked. As part of the security program, police accompany farmers around the yard and point out areas which may be vulnerable. They advise the farmer on the use of locks, timers and alarms and on the need to bring machinery back to the yard for storage rather than leaving it out in the field. Fences and gates are checked to ensure proper protection. Suggestions may be made concerning things such as improved lighting and repositioning gasoline tanks and granaries.

3. Property Identification Programs

Identification programs have been a part of rural crime prevention for many years, going back to the early days of branding cattle. As the farm chemical and Christmas tree program have shown, with a little ingenuity almost anything can be marked. Cattle can be tattooed, ear tagged or branded and farm machinery can be engraved or die stamped. Even grain can be marked using Grain Guard or Grainfetti -- small bits of numbered paper are mixed with piles of grain enabling positive identification of stored grain. Five pounds of paper will tag about 30,000 bushels of grain so the marking is very inexpensive. Just as in urban areas, Operation Identification can be used to identify personal property within the home. Particularly important are programs for marking farm machinery. Unlike automobiles, machinery does not have serial numbers and is not easily traceable after it has been stolen. Recommended locations for marking farm machinery are shown in Appendix A.

While these programs do enable the identification and return of stolen property, their main function is to act as a deterrent by increasing the likelihood that a thief will be apprehended. Thus signs should be posted indicating that property has been marked. The success of the programs we have discussed earlier shows that properly run marking programs can result in a significant reduction in crime.

4. Police Training and Public Education

The fourth component of Rural Crime Watch is to train rural police in the philosophy and techniques of crime prevention and to teach rural residents about their rights and obligations under the law and about the role of citizens in crime

prevention activities. To this end, the police have established a number of in-service training courses and have assigned a number of police to full-time crime prevention duties. The police and other interested groups such as the Western Stock Growers Association have been involved in public education programs to make rural residents aware of what they can do to reduce crime in their communities. Many rural detachments have developed ride-along programs which allow the residents to observe what the police do and which are intended to increase cooperation between the police and the community.

Rural Crime Watch has been a successful program. As of 1985, in Saskatchewan 82 detachments are involved, with over 10,000 farmers and ranchers participating. In Alberta, over 18,000 farmers and ranchers are involved while in British Columbia the Agriculture Range Patrol Program has over 12,000 participants. In Manitoba, about 2,500 families are involved in 175 Range Patrols.

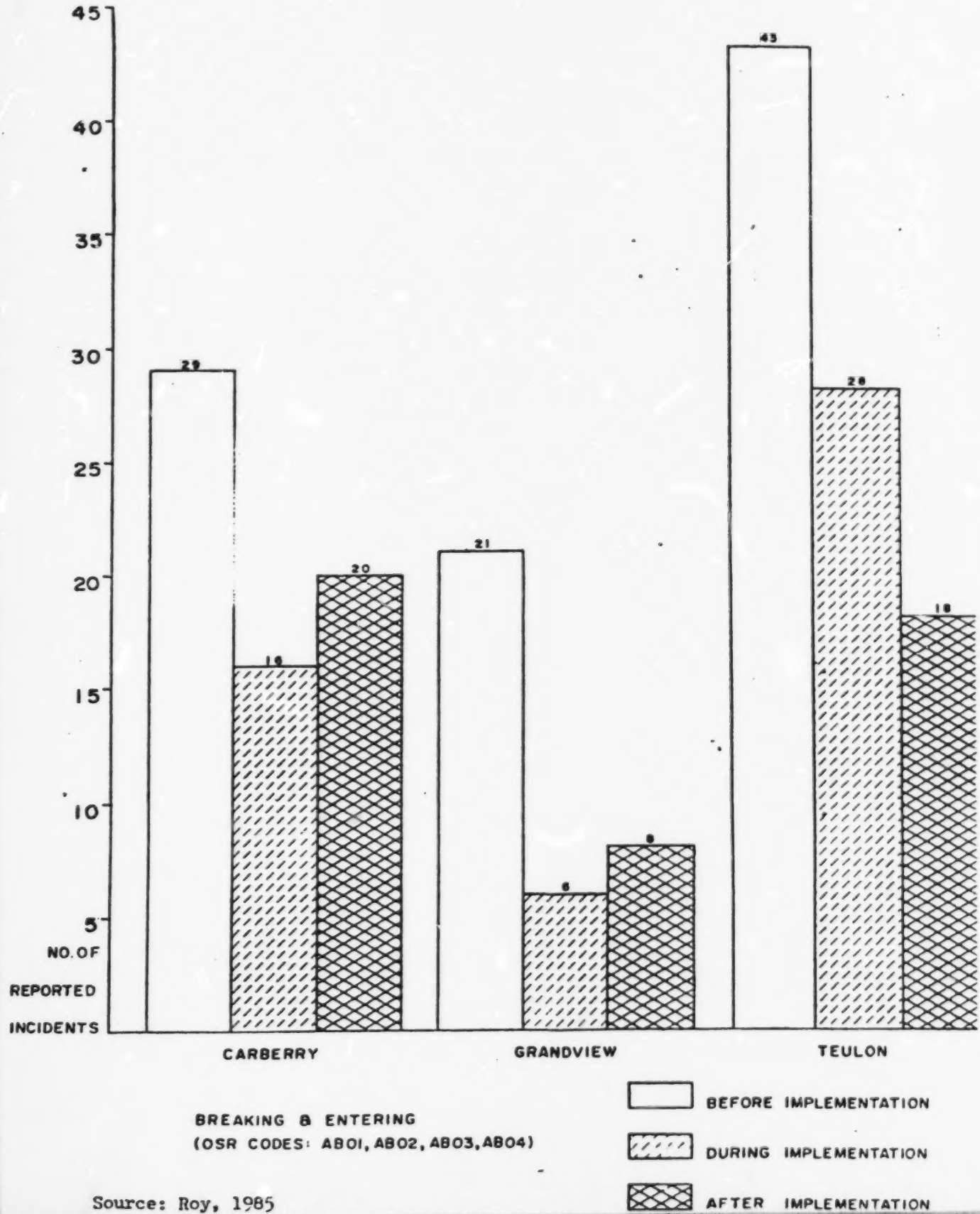
An evaluation of Rural Crime Watch recently conducted in Manitoba indicates that the program has reduced crime (Roy, 1985). Reported crime statistics were collected for periods prior to implementation of the program, during implementation, and after implementation in three RCMP detachments. There was a substantial decrease in property offences following implementation. As shown in Figure 1, reports of rural break and enters were reduced by 31 percent in Carberry Detachment, 62 percent in Grandview Detachment, and 58 percent in Teulon Detachment. Similar results were obtained for Theft under $200, theft over $200 and willful damage. Reports of suspicious persons and requests for property checks increased significantly, showing that the program did reach the public. It is interesting to note that the greatest reduction in crime

occurred during implementation and crime increased after the program had been fully implemented. Later in this handbook, we will suggest program maintenance techniques which can minimize this increase.

According to the RCMP livestock coordinator for Manitoba, police received 1,002 reports of cattle thefts in 1974 and only 354 in 1983. In the Russell-Roblin area of Manitoba, the rural crime rate has dropped by about 90 percent since the program began. In another area, the RCMP have estimated that poaching has been reduced by 80 to 90 percent as a result of surveillance by rural patrols. One Saskatchewan detachment was able to recover $200,000 worth of stolen property because of the assistance of Rural Crime Watch members.

FIGURE 1

PROPERTY OFFENCES: BREAKING & ENTERING



BREAKING & ENTERING
(OSR CODES: AB01, AB02, AB03, AB04)

Source: Roy, 1985

CHAPTER 2

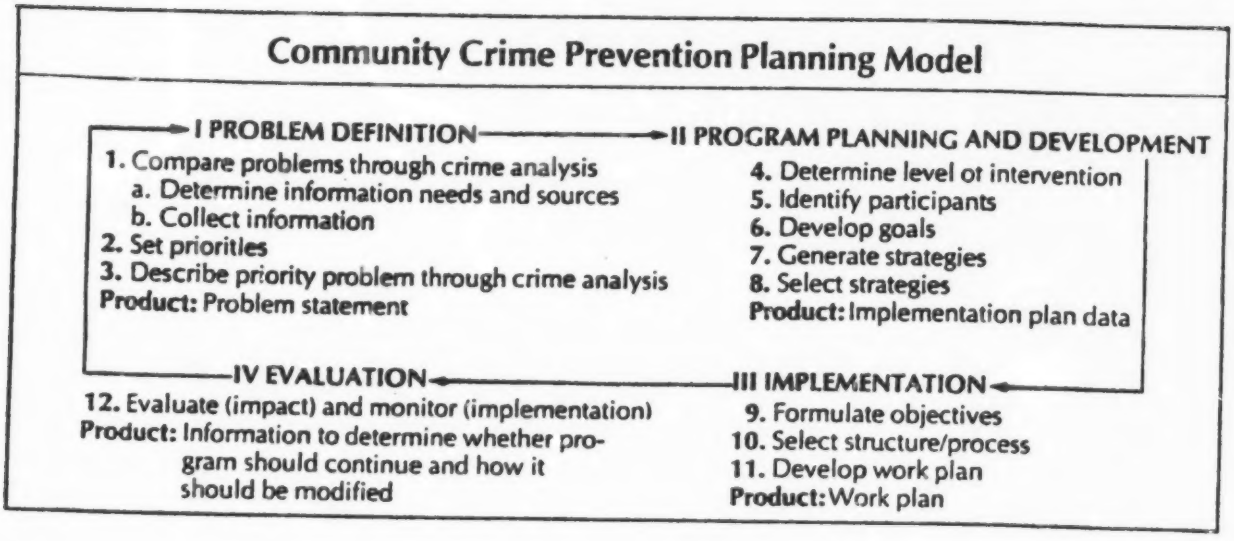
A PLANNING FRAMEWORK FOR RURAL CRIME PREVENTION

Successful crime prevention programs such as those we have just discussed do not just happen -- they are planned. The most widely-accepted definition of crime prevention is "the anticipation, recognition and appraisal of a crime risk and the initiation of some action to reduce that risk." Planning is the phase of crime prevention that involves anticipating, recognizing, and appraising the crime risk, and identifying the appropriate programs to reduce that risk.

In order to assist you in developing programs, a community crime prevention planning model is shown in Figure 2. This planning model was developed by the RCMP Crime Prevention Center, and is used in the crime prevention courses taught at the Canadian Police College. It is based on recognizing the cyclical nature of good crime prevention programming -- with the evaluation stage constantly re-defining and re-directing the approach in ever more effective channels. The model breaks down this cycle into four major components:

I PROBLEM DEFINITION. This is the research stage. Crime statistics and consultation with the community are used to define crime problems in their community context, establish priorities, and describe the key aspects of these priority problems through detailed crime analysis. The result is a precise statement of the problem(s) to be addressed.

FIGURE 2


Community Crime Prevention Planning Model
I PROBLEM DEFINITION
1. Compare problems through crime analysis
a. Determine information needs and sources
b. Collect information
2. Set priorities
3. Describe priority problem through crime analysis
Product: Problem statement
II PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
4. Determine level of intervention
5. Identify participants
6. Develop goals
7. Generate strategies
8. Select strategies
Product: Implementation plan data
III IMPLEMENTATION
9. Formulate objectives
10. Select structure/process
11. Develop work plan
Product: Work plan
IV EVALUATION
12. Evaluate (impact) and monitor (implementation)
Product: Information to determine whether program should continue and how it should be modified

II PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT. This is the strategic planning phase. Again with community involvement, the practitioner develops a set of approaches most likely to be successful in addressing the problem defined; including selecting potential participants, setting goals, establishing success indicators, and choosing between alternative strategies. The product of this phase is the overall strategy to be used.

III IMPLEMENTATION. This is the action phase. Specific objectives are established, roles determined, community support obtained, and a work plan developed. Then action can proceed.

IV EVALUATION. This is the assessment stage. On completion of each component of the program strategy, there should be process and impact evaluations using success indicators and performance measures defined in the planning phase and monitored during the implementation phase. The result of interim evaluations is a revised work plan for the next action phase. Periodically, more formal evaluation reports should be produced for external use.

In the rest of this Handbook, we will discuss how each of these components can be applied to the development of rural crime prevention programs. More detail on the application of the planning model can be found in Working Together to Prevent Crime: A Practitioner's Handbook which is available from the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

CHAPTER 3

PROBLEM DEFINITION

The first step in successful crime prevention planning is to define the problem. Several steps are involved in this process. First, determine the geographical boundaries of the area you are dealing with and the appropriate sources of information for what you need to know about the community and its crime problems. Some of these sources are shown in Figure 3.

As an example of the information which is useful in identifying problems, we can look at data concerning the incidence and costs of rural crime and at some of the factors which uniquely apply to rural crime.

Incidence and Costs of Rural Crime

One of the major obstacles of crime in rural areas has been the lack of information available. Rural crime has largely been ignored by researchers and government reporting agencies. Neither Canadian nor American crime reports or victim surveys provide statistics on rural crime. One reason for this has been the traditional notion of the "quiet countryside" that is free from the crime problems which affect urban areas.

FIGURE 3

Sources of Crime Prevention Planning Information

Crime Statistics

- because published statistics do not usually have enough detail for planning purposes, special information will have to be collected from police files and other sources of official statistics that relate to crime in your community. In some cases the police may be able to provide such information from computerized record systems, but even simple offence pin-maps may provide useful information.

Community Involvement

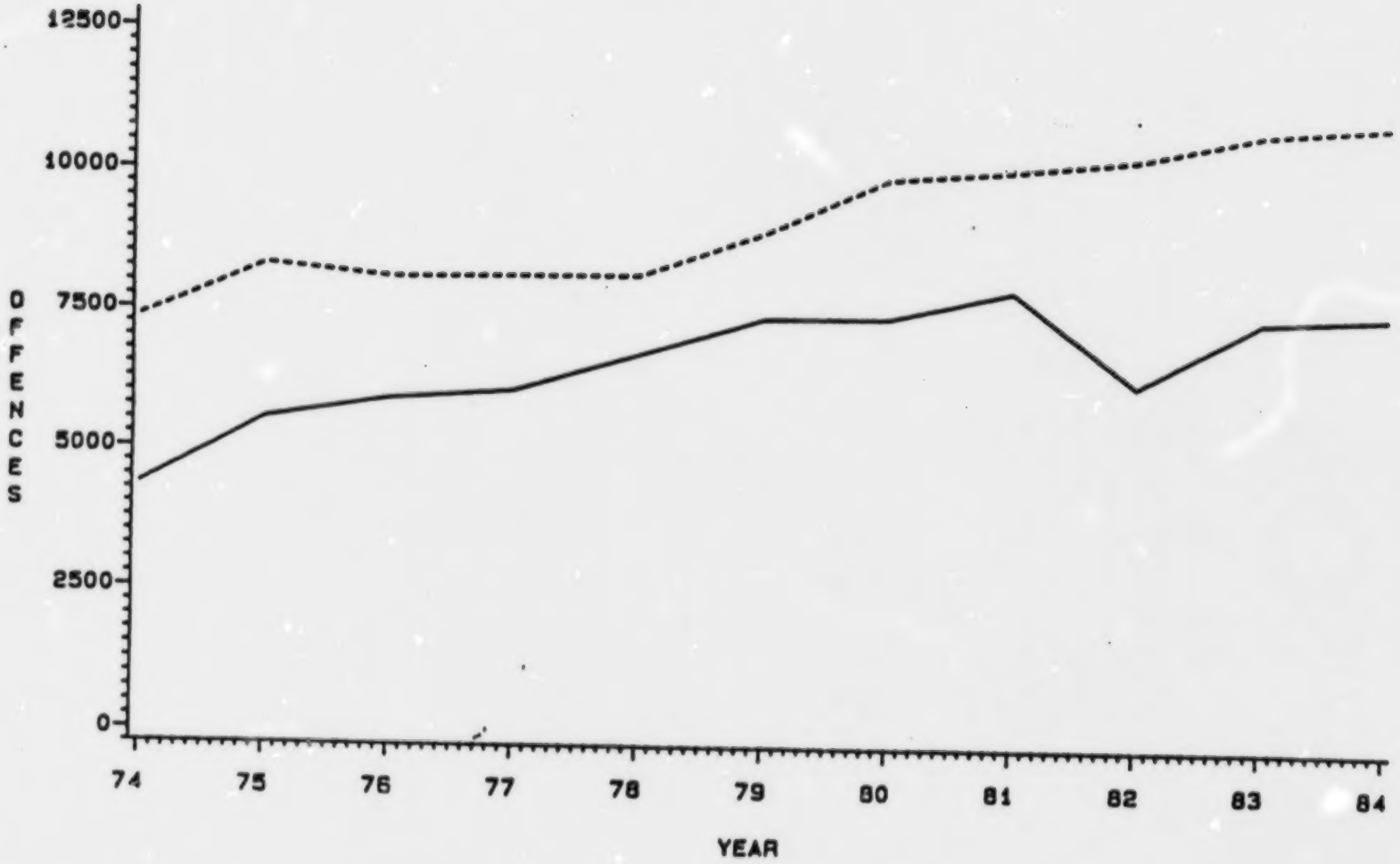
- local conditions will determine which members of the community to involve in identifying the problem. Anyone who can provide information about law and order problems, or who can be expected to help implement subsequent programs has a role to play in defining the problem. This information may be gathered in a number of ways including community surveys, key person interviews, group meetings of community members, and public hearings or task forces.

Community Analysis

- to place crime problems in context, obtain information about the physical characteristics of the community as well as the social characteristics of the residents. Such information may be obtained from town planners, municipal boards, community surveys, and through observation of the target neighbourhood.

CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES PER 100,000

1974 – 1984



SOURCE: STATISTICS CANADA,
CANADIAN CRIME STATISTICS

RURAL – SOLID LINE
URBAN – DASHED LINE

Those official statistics which are available have indicated that urban crime exceeds its rural counterpart in frequency. A comparison of cities of 100,000 or more with communities of less than 5,000 is shown in Figure 4. The urban rate consistently exceeds that of rural communities. However, the difference has decreased during the past decade. While the urban crime rate increased by 51 percent between 1974 and 1984 the rural crime rate has increased by 76 percent. This pattern of lower crime rates in rural areas varies by offence type. These differences are shown in Table 1. While crime rates are typically lower in rural areas, the difference is much greater for robbery and rape than for assault and attempted murder, theft, and break and enter.

In recent years, official statistics have been complemented by victimization surveys. National victimization surveys have not dealt with rural crime -- U.S. surveys report only the category of "nonmetropolitan" (50,000 people and below) and the Canadian survey was done only in urban areas. However, several researchers have done small-scale surveys in rural areas. These surveys have suggested that crime reporting rates are lower in rural areas than in urban areas. That is, rural residents are less likely to officially report victimization than are urban residents (Smith, 1980; Carter and Beaulieu, 1984). Thus, rural/urban differences may not be as great as official statistics would suggest.

Even though statistics are limited, it is apparent that rural crime is becoming an increasingly serious problem. It is also clear that the costs of rural crime are high.

TABLE 1

CANADIAN URBAN-RURAL PATTERNS, 1977 (RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION)

City Size Groups	Homicide	Assault and Attempted Murder	Rape	Robbery	Breaking and Entering	Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft
Groups 1 and 2 Cities 250K+'	3.5	460.8‡	10.0	156.4	1,330.7	3,088.4‡	461.2
Group 3 Cities 100K-250K	3.2	501.4‡	8.7	104.1	1,314.8	3,160.0‡	472.9
Group 4 Cities 50K-100K	1.6‡	362.4	8.0	63.6	1,258.5	3,198.3‡	399.9
Group 5 Cities 25K-50K	1.9‡	448.1	6.9	56.7	1,173.4	2,972.5	376.2
Group 6 Cities 10K-25K	2.4‡	405.5	4.8	51.3	1,099.1	2,742.7	335.5
Group 7 Cities 5K-10K	1.3	376.1‡	3.9	26.7	831.7	2,195.0	277.5
Group 8 Cities 2.5K-5K	2.2	467.0‡	3.4	16.0	743.4	1,871.1	241.5
Group 9 Cities 750-2,500 pop.	1.7	493.4‡	3.5	12.5	905.3	1,819.4	237.6

'K = thousands

‡Rising rate as size class goes down.

SOURCE: Statistics Canada, Crime and Traffic Enforcement Statistics 1977 (Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1980), pp. 2-81-2,114. From Brantingham and Brantingham (1983).

The Nature of Rural Crime

Property offences constitute the great majority of crimes committed in rural as well as in urban areas with vandalism, theft and break and enter being the predominant offence categories. A study conducted for the RCMP in The Pas, Manitoba, which was based on a random sample of criminal cases referred to the police found that willful damage/vandalism (13.2 percent) and theft under $200 (12.6 percent) were the most frequent offences committed (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1981:IV-8). Crimes against the person represent about 5 or 6 percent of the total, both in rural and urban areas.

While the broad offence categories are similar, there are some rural/urban differences in the specific types of crime committed. Offences such as cattle rustling, timber theft, theft of crops such as grain and produce, poaching and deliberately set forest fires are unique to rural areas. On the other hand, crimes such as armed robberies are less frequent, at least partly because recognition of culprits is more likely than it is in the city.

Needs of the Rural Community

Both rural and urban crime rates have increased during the past two decades. However, reasons for the increase may be different for two types of community. Sagarin et al discuss some of the reasons for the increase in opportunities for rural crime. "increasing inventory of farm equipment and other operational inputs; ... improvements in transportation; and growth of the rural population due to relocation of industry, the 'Boomtown' phenomenon associated with energy development, construction of suburbs ..., and migration of retired households into small town and open-country environments" (1982:12).

Successful crime prevention programs are focused on specific community needs. For instance, researchers have shown that Neighbourhood Watch and Operation Identification programs are most effective when directed towards areas having a high rate of the type of crime these programs are designed to prevent. Prior to implementation of a program, research should be done concerning the nature and the extent of the problem and the resources available within the community to deal with the problem.

Most crime prevention research and program implementation has been carried out in urban areas. While some of these programs may be transplanted to rural areas, this should not be done without taking into consideration the differences between rural and urban communities. In order to be successful, programs must be tailored to the specific crime problem and to the characteristics of the local community. While conditions will vary from place to place, we can identify some of the rural/urban differences which must be considered by crime prevention planners. These differences must be addressed in order to adapt existing programs to meet rural needs and to develop new strategies for problems which are unique to rural areas.

1. Geographical Distance

Rural areas are characterized by low population density and scattered housing. This means that the potential visibility of crimes is low, as there are fewer residents to watch out for suspicious activities or strangers in the area. While their residences may be widely scattered, a large number of Canadians live in rural areas. The RCMP, OPP and OPF serve an estimated 7,000,000 persons in rural areas, and many more are served by small local forces.

2. Limited Resources and Large Policing Jurisdictions

Rural areas have fewer police officers to cover a large geographical area than do urban centres. In addition, small rural jurisdictions with lower population densities and limited resource bases usually have fewer financial resources than their urban counterparts. These factors make effective policing more difficult. Patrol coverage is limited and quick response to calls in remote areas may not be possible. An RCMP survey of residents in the Selkirk Rural detachment area in Manitoba revealed that the most common perceived need for improvement in police services was in vehicle patrol (47.1 percent). A further 16.3 percent of respondents cited the need for improvement in the speed of response to calls.

The problems of limited resources and small department size also affects the ability to plan crime prevention programs. While large urban departments may have full-time staff available for program planning, this is not possible in very small departments. In these areas much of the work of program planning and crime analysis must be done by members of the community. This problem will be alleviated in areas served by the RCMP where Crime Prevention Coordinators are being assigned to each Sub-Division and to many larger detachments in rural areas.

3. Improved Accessibility to Rural Areas

Rural areas have become increasingly accessible to non-residents as a result of improved roadways. The expansion of cities and suburbs is another factor that increases the accessibility of rural areas. Areas that were once considered rural are now located in proximity to the outskirts of

sprawling cities. The importance of closeness to urban areas is shown by the finding that rural victimzation rates are highest in areas within 30 miles of a city (Carter and Beaulieu, 1984).

4. Less Fear of Victimization

According to victimization surveys, rural residents are not as afraid of crime as are urban-dwellers.

A survey of Dauphin Sub-Division residents in Manitoba (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1984) indicated that nearly 60 percent of the residents perceived that the crime rate in their rural area had either remained the same (47.1%) or had decreased (12.1%). Similarly, a survey of residents in rural Selkirk in Manitoba revealed that almost all of the residents (approximately 99%) felt very safe or reasonably safe while walking in their own area during the day (Royal Canadian Mounted Police, 1981:111-26). These percentages are higher than those reported in urban areas. For example, over 75% of rural Selkirk residents felt safe walking alone at night, compared with 60% of urban residents surveyed in the Canadian Urban Victimization Survey.

5. Fewer Security Measures Taken

As we might expect, rural residents are less likely to take precautions to prevent crimes. One survey found that while most rural residents always lock their doors when leaving (60%), only 39% always lock their cars (Phillips, 1976). These figures are substantially lower than those reported in surveys in urban areas. The study also found that only 33% of farmers locked gasoline storage tanks and only rarely locked farm

equipment and barns (8 and 7 percent respectively). Farmers reported that some of the problems associated with the securing of barns and farm equipment included the distance from outbuildings, the frequent use of equipment, and the inconvenience of carrying and using keys. Equipment left in fields which are not visible from the farmhouse is particularly vulnerable to theft.

6. Dealing with Crime Unofficially

Research has indicated that there is a greater propensity to deal with crime unofficially in rural areas. For example, in one rural victimization survey, only 22% of personal and 27% of household victimizations were reported to the police (Smith, 1980). By contrast, in large metropolitan areas the reporting percentages were 35 and 46 percent respectively. A British study of several small villages (Shaplan, 1983:5) revealed that the most frequently occurring offences of vandalism and petty theft were typically common knowledge throughout a village but were usually not officially reported to the police.

7. Victimization of Residence Area

More rural residents are victimized outside of their residence area than are urban residents. Smith (1980) found that nearly 25% of rural Indiana victims were victimized outside of their residence area, compared with less than 10% of urban residents. Typically, such victimization takes place on visits to towns or cities.

8. Lack of Effective Guardianship of Property

We have noted that the lower population density in rural areas means that property is often not visible to owners or neighbours. Related to this is a trend toward increased absences from residences due to such factors as trips and vacations; the need to do retail shopping in cities rather than in the local community; the need for both spouses to work away from the home; and the fact that many rural residents commute to cities or other locations to work (Sagarin et al, 1982). As a result, households may be vacant for long periods each day. On farms, someone may be present but holdings are often so large that it is not possible to physically monitor everything that is going on. The importance of guardianship is confirmed by a rural crime study showing the highest rates of property crime victimization were found among part-time farmers who are away from their property on a regular basis (Carter and Beaulieu, 1984). Most of the strategies discussed in this handbook are aimed at increasing guardianship by marking property, so it can be traced, by increasing surveillance, and by increasing physical security. These three elements should be kept in mind by those interested in developing new prevention programs.

Setting Priorities

The information gained from data collection and analysis is used to set priorities. Crime prevention practitioners must decide which problems and which geographical areas to target. Only by setting priorities can resources be used efficiently. It is impossible to deliver all crime prevention services at the same time and resources must be allocated where they will have the most impact.

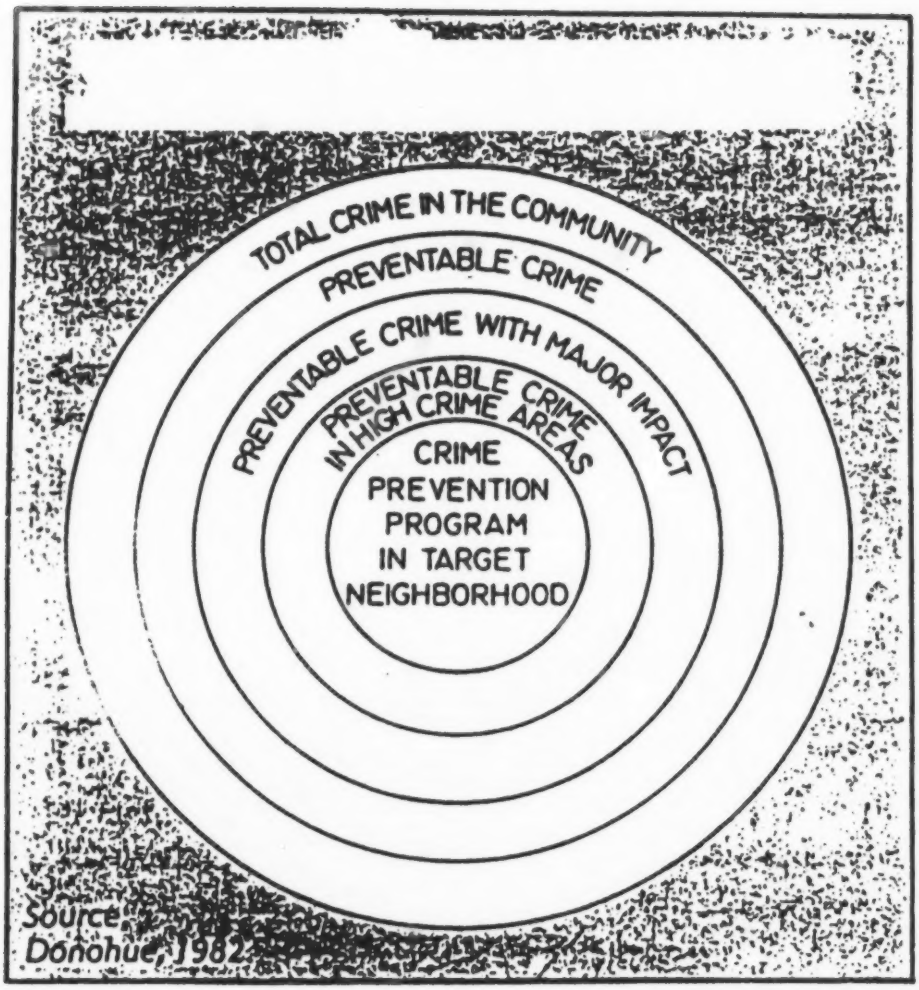
The first step in setting priorities is to involve those members of the community who are most affected by the problem and who will be involved in the solution. Unless these people share the perception that a problem is important, they will not become involved in helping to solve that problem. Often the police and citizens will have different concerns, and joint action is necessary to ensure that programs are acceptable to both.

For example, in establishing Rural Crime Watch programs, either the police or members of the community may organize an initial organizational meeting. These initial meetings will likely be conducted by a police crime prevention specialist, who can provide an overview of the program and who can discuss with residents crime problems of local concern. Subsequent meetings may be run by civilian patrol members or by police from the local detachment.

The task of determining priority crimes is illustrated in Figure 5, and is based upon the results of the problem identification. First of all, those crimes which are not preventable by community action are eliminated. These include violent personal crimes such as murder, and organized crime such as gambling and narcotics trafficking which are not readily preventable by community groups. Second, crimes having a major community impact are selected from the remaining preventable crimes. Among the factors which will enter into the selection are the frequency of each offence, its seriousness, the relative threat of the offender group (are they repeaters or are the offences relatively isolated), the reduction potential of the offence, and whether or not the system is already dealing adequately with the problem. Once appropriate target crimes have been determined, the areas most in need of

FIGURE 5

CRIME ANALYSIS



prevention programs should be identified. There is no point in wasting community resources by implementing programs in areas which have a very low incidence of crime.

Crime Analysis

Once priorities have been identified, the final step in defining the problem is to describe it in detail using crime analysis. The data collected from problem identification will be used in this step, as well as any other information which can be obtained. For example, if the perceived problem is theft of farm machinery from fields, planners should meet with farmers, implement dealers, and police in order to obtain information on the nature of the problem and to assess how and why it is occurring.

The results of this work will be a problem statement that will guide the remaining steps in the planning process. This statement will include information about what is known about the problem, how it is related to other problems in the target community, and its possible causes and effects. Where possible, it should describe elements such as: target/victim characteristics; offender characteristics; the time at which the offence is committed; the modus operandi or manner in which offences are committed; typical locations of the offences; and specific opportunity factors that make certain targets particularly vulnerable.

CHAPTER 4

PROGRAM PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Once a priority problem has been identified and its various aspects have been defined, programs must be developed. The first step is to determine the appropriate level of intervention. Programs may be implemented at national, provincial, town, neighbourhood, group or individual levels depending on the nature of the problem and on the resources available. For example, unlike automobiles and trucks, most farm machinery is not stamped with an identifying number by the manufacturer. It may be appropriate to deal with this problem by convincing a national farm organization or the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to lobby manufacturers to use such numbers voluntarily or the Federal government to pass legislation requiring serial numbers. If these efforts are not successful a local service club, Range Patrol, or 4-H Club may sponsor a machinery marking program in their community or individual farmers may be encouraged to obtain die stamps which they can use to mark their own implements.

Once the level of intervention has been determined, the persons to be involved in the planning and implementation phases should be identified. Some will already have been involved in the earlier stages of the planning process. If a steering or planning committee was established to deal with problem identification, members of this committee can form the core of the group that will direct the remainder of the program. Participants should be selected from those who are directly concerned with the problem or from those who may be able to provide assistance in program implementation.

Organizers have found that it is more effective to involve existing groups than to try to establish new groups which are solely concerned with crime prevention. However, local circumstances will dictate which course of action to follow. Funding for programs must also be considered. Many programs have received government assistance, often in the form of grants to hire students for summer work. Service clubs have also provided assistance and recently private companies have also taken an interest in crime prevention. John Deere has begun to distribute crime prevention literature, as well as films and videotapes which are available from local dealers.

An example of effective crime prevention planning is the town of The Pas, Manitoba. In The Pas, a problem analysis was carried out by the RCMP Crime Prevention Centre (1981) as part of a project demonstrating the planning model presented in this handbook. The findings of this analysis were presented to the community in a meeting held in a local school. The mayor of The Pas encouraged the Protective Services Committee of the Town Council to contact community leaders and to establish a Crime Prevention Committee. The head of the Protective Services Committee organized a meeting with represenatives from town Council, the local RCMP detachment, probation and correctional services, and a number of local community groups such as the school division, the housing authority, the recreation commission, the Chamber of Commerce, and the local media. Nearly four years later, the Crime Prevention Committee meets monthly, and has implemented a number of innovative projects including a youth program in a high-crime housing project; programs involving local businesses and directed at shoplifting and fraud; obtaining funding to place a Youth Chemical Abuse Counsellor in the school system; implementing a very large Operation Provident program in a lumber mill which is the area's largest

employer; and Neighbourhood Watch and Crimestoppers programs. Several of these programs have been taken over by other committees which have been "spun-off" from the Crime Prevention Committee. As a result of these activities, there has been a high degree of community involvement in crime prevention programs in The Pas.

Once participants have been identified and specific program goals have been set, strategies must be selected. Figure 6 shows four general types of strategies which should be considered by planners. The mix of individual strategies will vary depending on the particular problem and on the community. The specific means of generating strategies depends on the circumstances of each program. Information about different types of crime prevention programs can be obtained from provincial police commissions, the RCMP Crime Prevention Centre in Ottawa, headquarters of the Ontario and Quebec Provincial Police Forces, the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General, and local police detachments. Several types of programs which have been designed for rural communities are described below. A word of caution -- programs should not be taken "off the shelf" just because they have worked elsewhere. Problems and community resources vary from place to place, and programs should be selected and adapted to meet local conditions. Once planners have an idea of what has worked elsewhere, they can assess the applicability of these programs to their own particular problem.

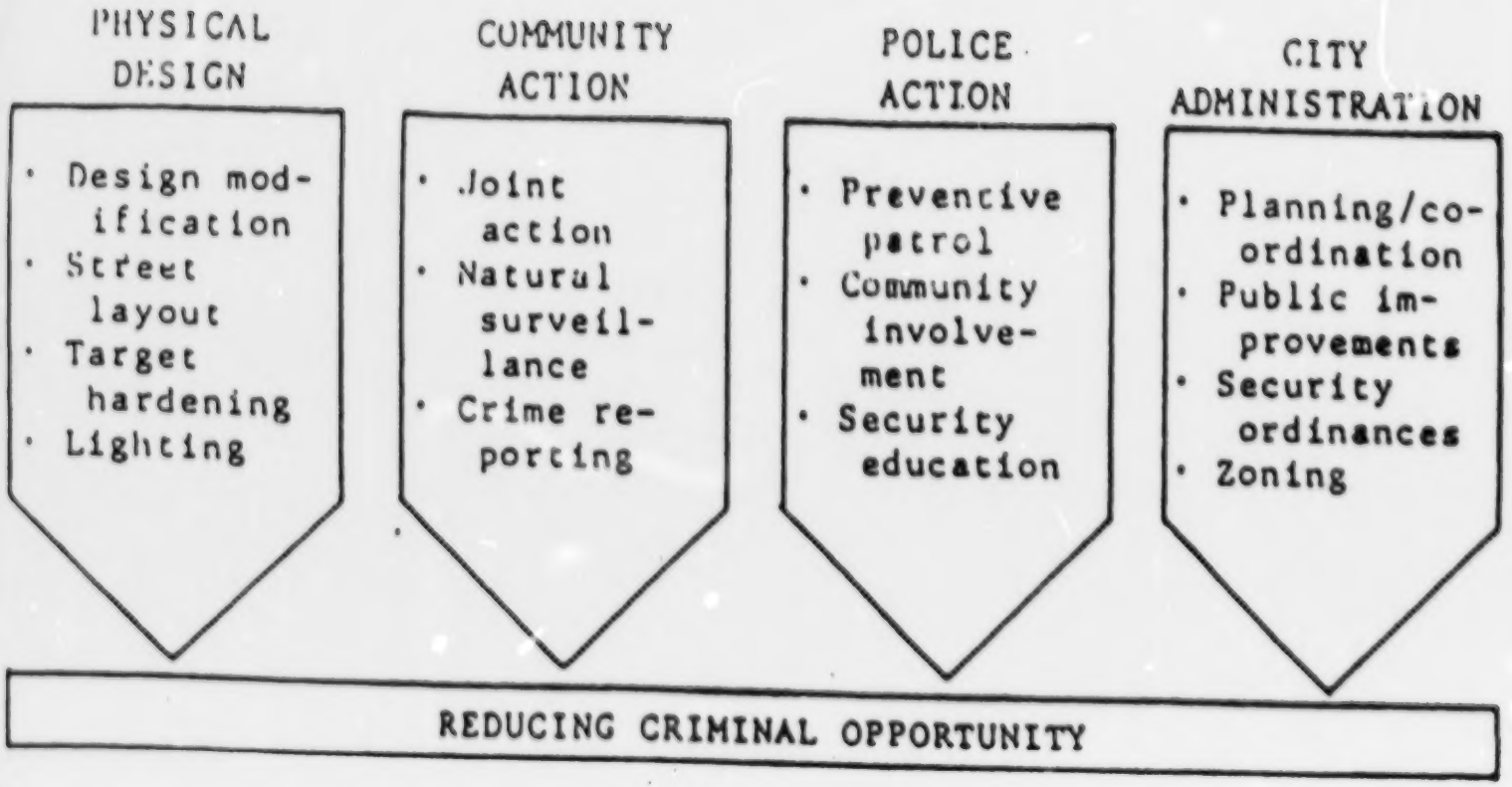

PHYSICAL DESIGN
· Design modification
· Street layout
· Target hardening
· Lighting
COMMUNITY ACTION
· Joint action
· Natural surveillance
· Crime reporting
POLICE ACTION
· Preventive patrol
· Community involvement
· Security education
CITY ADMINISTRATION
· Planning/coordination
· Public improvements
· Security ordinances
· Zoning
REDUCING CRIMINAL OPPORTUNITY

FIGURE 6

General Strategies

Cattle Theft Programs

There are a number of ways of limiting the theft of livestock. Range Patrol is an effective way of exercising surveillance over grazing areas which are out of view of farm homes. Stock should be checked frequently, and if possible, a daily count should be made. Fences, gates and locks should be inspected and maintained on a regular basis. Loading chutes should not be left at accessible loading sites, since they just make the rustler's job easier. If cattle are stolen, losses should be reported immediately so that law enforcement officials will have time to investigate before the cattle are marketed.

Earlier in this handbook, we described programs involving household property, farm chemicals and Christmas trees which showed that property marking can serve as an effective deterrent to crime -- and can also lead to recovery of stolen property and to the apprehension of thieves. Many people believe that property marking is a recent innovation, but most rural residents are aware that one type of property, livestock, has been marked for many years. Traditional marking techniques include branding, ear-notching, and tattooing. However, two recent developments may make these techniques obsolete. The first of these is noseprinting cattle. Research has revealed that just as humans have unique fingerprints, each cow has a unique circular design on the base of its nose. Noseprints can be taken quickly with an ink pad and white paper and the prints can be identified, referenced and placed on computer files for use in cases of cattle theft. Ranchers and farmers in several U.S. states are reportedly using this technique. The second

innovation involves the electronic identification of livestock. A small electronic transponder is implanted under an animal's hide. A microwave gun is used to activate the transponder and give a reading of the animal's identification number and temperature (Swanson and Territo, 1980). If these programs are shown to be practical for widespread use, they could have a significant impact on cattle theft.

Protecting Agricultural Equipment and Products

Farming in Canada is highly mechanized and much of the equipment used is very expensive. In addition to participating in Rural Crime Watch, there are a number of things a farmer or rancher can do to protect valuable property. Proper planning of building layout can increase the visibility of outbuildings and machinery. Barns and storage sheds located behind the house are less likely to be broken into than are buildings located between the house and a public road (Phillips, 1976). If possible, machinery should never be left in fields but should be locked in the farmyard. If it is necessary to leave equipment out overnight, the motor should be temporarily disabled and equipment should be chained together or to a tree with a case-hardened chain and lock. The machinery should be left in view of a neighbour's house or it should be parked out of sight of the road. All equipment should be marked using a heavy die stamp at the locations described in Appendix A. Equipment and supplies left in the farmyard should be kept in securely locked buildings, secured to a stationary object, or kept behind a fence. Proper yard lighting can be an effective deterrent. Gas tanks and grain bins should always be locked. Watchdogs can also be effective. For example, burglary rates of roadside produce markets were five times higher in markets without a dog than in those which had a watchdog on the premises (Phillips and Donnermeyer, 1980).

Protecting Recreational Areas

Since they are unoccupied most of the year, summer cottages are very vulnerable to break and enters. A number of programs have been introduced in recent years which have been successful in reducing the incidence of these break-ins. One program, established by the RCMP in Newfoundland, involved property-marking and a Cabin Watch program. This reduced the number of cottage break and enters in three detachment areas from 99 to 17. Successful programs have involved more frequent patrols by police or by volunteers. Even winter patrols can be carried out with the cooperation of local snowmobile clubs.

Another problem in recreational areas is vandalism in parks and campgrounds. Graffiti is the most common problem, but more serious vandalism also occurs. Several steps can be taken to reduce the incidence of this and other offences. Regular patrols should be made by police and should include a high degree of personal contact with park visitors. Consistent enforcement of the rules is important, since the most frequent offenders are young people who may be in the park only to party. Patrols may also involve permanent residents of the park who have an interest in maintaining their quality of life. Park stewardship groups have been actively involved in such activities in many places in North America. Security measures such as night-lighting and alarm systems can be used in high crime areas. Vandalism can also be reduced by ensuring that maintenance and clean-up is done promptly and thoroughly. Graffiti should be painted over as quickly as possible and damaged equipment should be repaired or replaced. Sloppy surroundings encourage neglect and deliberate damage. Educational programs can be developed to inform the public about the need for proper park use and to indicate the costs of repairing and

replacing damaged park property. Recreational programs can also be developed which involve those most likely to misuse park facilities.

One final way of reducing theft and damage in parks is through environmental design and target hardening. Durable equipment made of concrete and metal can be relatively vandal-proof and windows can be screened or made out of unbreakable material such as lexan. Traffic can be controlled by limiting access to park areas and through such measures as the use of speed bumps and restricted parking. If possible, landscapers should try to ensure that the terrain around vulnerable areas is flat in order to allow for surveillance. Ground cover should be kept low and trees and shrubs should be pruned to ensure visibility. Windows, signs and lights should be built as high as possible from the ground to keep them out of reach of vandals.

Program Maintenance

One final consideration in planning programs is program maintenance. Even the best planned and implemented program will eventually diminish in effectiveness. Thought must be given not only to getting the program off the ground, but also to keeping it going. It can be very discouraging to organizers and to participants to see the effects of a good program decline because of a loss of interest.

A good example of the need for maintenance activities is provided by Roy (1985) in her evaluation of Rural Crime Watch in Manitoba. She found that positive results were greatest during the implementation phase when interest and

participation were greatest. Typically, these results moderated over time. Roy has suggested several techniques which can be used in order to sustain interest and participation in the program. These include:

1) A quarterly newsletter be sent to all participants. This newsletter should include general information about Rural Crime Watch as well as specific information about each resident's particular area.

2) The police should maintain regular contact with each established patrol. Personal contact should be made at least once a month.

3) These contacts should be made by all detachment personnel, not just by a few crime prevention specialists. Each member should have responsibility for maintaining contacts in a specific area within the detachment.

4) An annual detachment-wide meeting should be held to discuss problems, to motivate those involved in the program, and to involve new participants.

5) The efforts of participants should be recognized through awards, letters of recognition and media coverage.

CHAPTER 5

IMPLEMENTATION

The end result of the planning process is the implementation of a prevention program. Once a decision has been made on the strategies to be used in the program, specific objectives and an implementation plan are needed to connect these strategies with the goal. For program planners, the explicit statement of objectives and strategies makes clear to everyone involved exactly what must be done and sets up a time frame which will guide program activities.

CHAPTER 6

EVALUATION

The final stage in the planning model is evaluation. This is a step which should not just be added on after the program has been completed, but which should be built into every program from the beginning. This will enable monitoring of both implementation and outcome. Monitoring implementation is sometimes called process evaluation and consists of looking at each step of the program to see whether or not objectives have been fulfilled and the program properly implemented. If a program requires a high degree of participation from community members and if actual participation is only 10%, the ultimate failure of the program to prevent crime would be due to inadequacies in implementation and cannot be blamed on inadequacies in program design. Thus we could not conclude that Rural Crime Watch was ineffective if it failed to reduce crime in an area with a very low degree of participation.

Outcome Evaluation will tell us if conditions have changed as a result of the program. The reasons for the success or failure of part or all of a program, its efficiency compared with other activities, and any intended or unintended side effects can be demonstrated.

The information such an evaluation provides is useful in justifying crime prevention activities to funding agencies, particularly at a time when money is tight and when programs that cannot demonstrate their effectiveness are being cut. A major reason for the current emphasis on crime prevention by community and police agencies is that evaluation studies such as those discussed earlier in this handbook have demonstrated

that well-run crime prevention activities do have a positive impact.

Outcome evaluation also introduces an element of accountability into the program. If there is no "threat" that a program will ultimately be assessed in terms of its impact upon the target community, then the crime prevention activity can easily become an end in itself, rather than a means to achieving the ultimate goal of crime prevention. Finally, outcome evaluation is a necessary component in planning future crime prevention activities. The information gathered from an evaluation can be used to identify a program's strengths and weaknesses in order to improve the program and to adapt the program to changing circumstances.

POSTSCRIPT

This Handbook has presented an overview of rural crime in Canada with emphasis on the factors which necessitate the development of unique crime prevention programs. Some successful crime prevention programs were reviewed. The crime prevention planning process was presented. Using this framework will result in the development of a crime prevention program which will address your specific crime problems and thus serve your rural community best. It is the authors' sincere wish that this document will contribute to your success in rural crime prevention.

For further information on the crime prevention projects described in this Handbook, the reader is invited to contact their local detachment of the RCMP or the Ministry of the Solicitor General Research Division.

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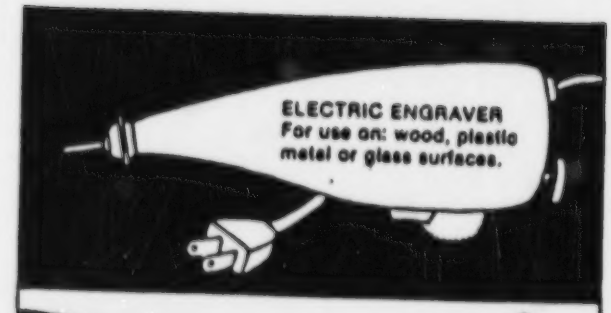

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CRIME PREVENTION FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

Crime is no longer just an urban problem. Reported thefts and burglaries in rural communities increase each year.

Many more thefts of farm equipment, produce and livestock go unreported.

WHO PAYS FOR CRIME LOSSES?

Every farmer pays for millions of dollars lost as a result of theft and burglary. Too often these losses are simply absorbed in higher insurance rates, costly equipment replacement, lost man-hours or a rise in cost to the consumer for farm produce.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT?

Our farm communities must take the initiative by joining with provincial and local police to put crime prevention into practice. Improved security, together with OPERATION IDENTIFICATION, can effectively cut losses by taking the profit out of crime.

WHAT IS OPERATION IDENTIFICATION?

Operation Identification is a nationwide program designed to discourage theft of property from your home or farm by providing a means for the police to easily identify stolen property.

In communities where the majority of citizens participate, there has been a dramatic reduction in crime. Most burglars steal valuables for re-sale; but if you mark all your items with a permanent identification number, the burglar will find it difficult to sell them. Thus, if a criminal knows that all valuables in your home and on your farm are marked, he will look elsewhere.

HOW DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN OPERATION IDENTIFICATION?

Contact your local police for more information and assistance. Electric etching engravers are available and heavy duty stamping tools may be obtained to mark farm equipment. Normal branding procedures should be followed for livestock.

WHAT NUMBER DO YOU USE?

Depending on area and local police procedures, use of your Social Insurance Number or provincial driver's permit serial number is recommended.

On request, the police will supply a particular nine (9) digit number from a block of identification numbers especially developed for this purpose.

Use of such readily identifiable marks make it easy for police to return stolen property to the rightful owners. The conspicuous marking of property is a strong deterrent to theft.

WHAT ITEMS SHOULD YOU MARK?

Home:

- Adding Machines
- Bicycles
- Binoculars
- Cameras
- Clocks
- Fishing Equipment
- Golf Clubs
- Guns
- Hand Tools
- Kitchen Appliances
- Metal Lock Boxes
- Power Mowers
- Radios
- Record Players
- Stereos
- Stereo Speakers
- Toasters
- Television Sets
- Typewriters
- Musical Instruments
- Power Tools

Car or truck:

- Mag Wheels
- Tape Decks
- Speakers
- CB Radio
- Hub Caps
- Battery

Engrave or Photograph

- Jewelry
- Silverware
- Watches

Place inconspicuous identifying marks on:

- Furs and other clothing

FARM EQUIPMENT

The heavy-duty stamping tools should be used on all farm equipment. To make it easy for the police to locate the identifying number, it is important to place the primary markings in uniform locations. Secondary markings should be put in less obvious places. The final pages of this booklet will show you where to put primary markings.

SECOND AND THIRD OWNERSHIP

Some equipment may change hands through trade or re-sale. It is suggested that the new purchaser or owner be notified that the equipment has been marked. However, the new owner should remark the equipment with his own identification number. In this way, the equipment can be traced from one owner to another. Do not attempt to remove any original numbers.

BRAND GRAIN OR FORAGE SEED

Confetti (small tabs of paper with a number) may be mixed in with grain as it is being augered into the bin.

Contact your local police for more detailed information.

BRAND YOUR CATTLE

Livestock can be easily identified by branding. Register the brand and keep records of "born-sold-butchered" livestock. Check the herd often and report stolen or missing animals promptly to your local police. Note strange vehicles in the area and record licence numbers.

WHAT TO DO AFTER MARKING YOUR PROPERTY

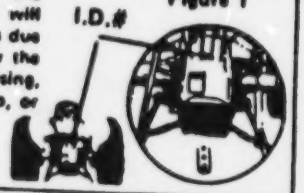
1. Make a record of your property:
   - An Operation Identification Record Form is available for this purpose. It should be kept in a safe place with a copy for your insurance company files.
2. Post warning signs:
   - Advertise the fact that your property has been marked for identification.
   - Local police can assist in developing effective warning signs.
3. Post warning stickers:
   - Door and window stickers are available at no cost from your local police.

IMPORTANT:

Do not use signs or stickers unless you have actually marked your property.

Place ID number on the rear of the differential housing. The location will vary on different brands of tractors due to design. If access will not allow the mark to be placed on the center housing, place on right axle housing, on top, or rear.

Figure 1



TRACTOR

(On four-wheel drive tractors) Place ID number on right side frame rail, 12" from front.

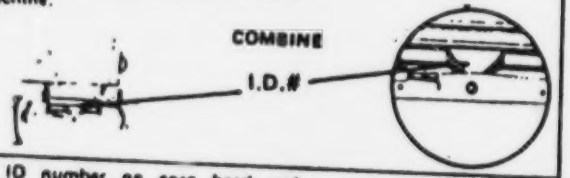
Figure 2

4-WHEEL DRIVE

Place ID number on frame above pivot point of axle, not on axle, but on frame of machine.

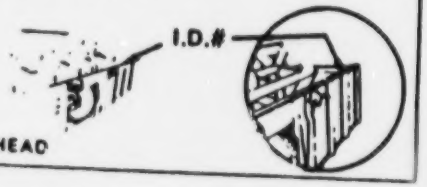
Figure 3

COMBINE



Place ID number on corn head and grain table on right rear angle iron on the main frame.

Figure 4

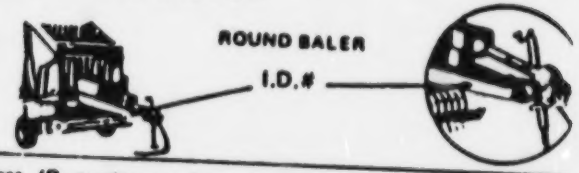


CORN AND GRAIN HEAD

Place ID number on right side on top of tongue, 12" to rear of hitch pin.

Figure 5

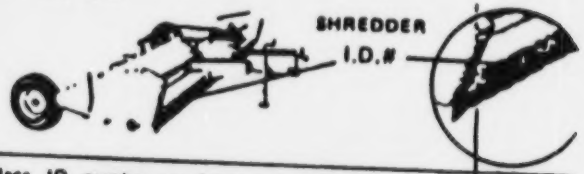
ROUND BALER



Place ID number on front of frame, 12" from right.

Figure 6

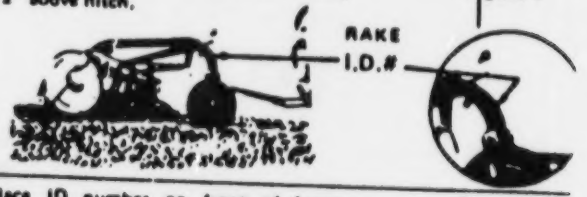
SHREDDER



Place ID number on front of frame, 12" above hitch.

Figure 7

RAKE



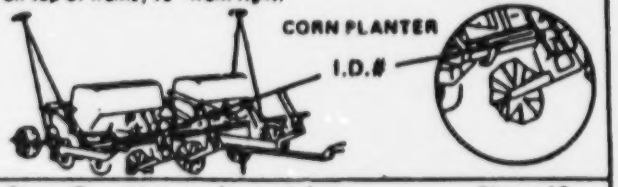
Place ID number on front of frame above draw bar.

Figure 8

FORAGE HARVESTER

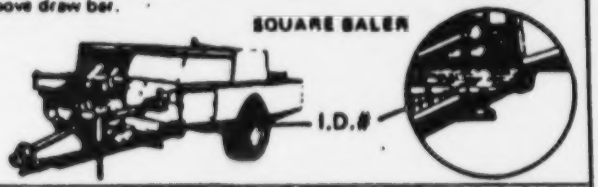
Place ID number on planter with tongue on top of frame, 12" from right.

Figure 9



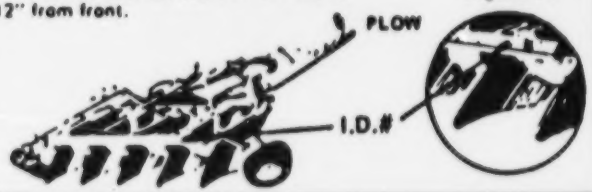
Place ID number on front of frame, above draw bar.

Figure 10



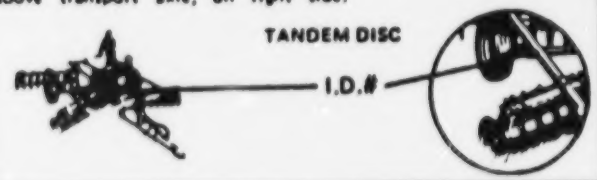
Place ID number on top of main beam, 12" from front.

Figure 11



Place ID number on top of frame, above transport axle, on right side.

Figure 12



Place ID number on top of main frame, 12" from right side.

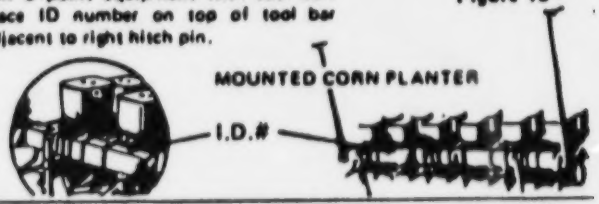
Figure 13

(On all equipment with non-removable tongues; manure spreaders, grain drills, auger wagon) Place ID number on right side on top of tongue, 12" to rear of hitch pin.

Figure 14

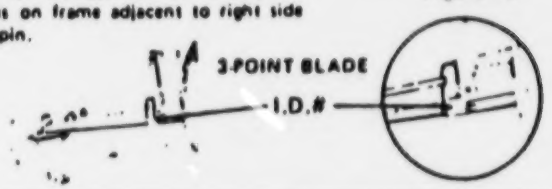
(On 3-point equipment with tool bar) Place ID number on top of tool bar adjacent to right hitch pin.

Figure 15



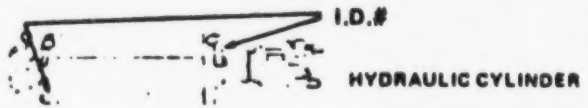
Place ID number on all three-point hitches on frame adjacent to right side hitch pin.

Figure 16



Place ID number on right front of front axle. **Figure 17**

Place ID number on end cap of cylinder. **Figure 18**



DOUBLE HANDLES **Figure 19**

Place your ID marking on the under side of the right handle, half way between the top and bottom of the handle.

SINGLE "T" HANDLE **Figure 20**

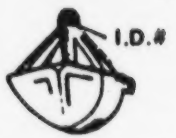
Place your ID on the under side of the vertical handle, halfway between the top and bottom of the handle.

"U" SHAPED HANDLE **Figure 21**

Place your ID on the under side of the right hand portion of the handle, approximately halfway between the top and bottom of the handle.

BUCKETS **Figure 22**

Dragline – Put ID in vicinity of eye attachment.
Clamshell – Put ID on top of the sheave frame.
Hoe – Put ID on opposite side of serial plate, between hoe ears.



PUMPS AND COMPRESSORS **Figure 23**

Place your ID number in vicinity of the oil filler cap or, if that is not practical, on the opposite side of the unit.

MANUALLY GUIDED EQUIPMENT **Figure 24**

Place your ID both on the shaft of the tool and on the motor of the equipment as shown.

EQUIPMENT WITH COMPONENT PARTS — Figure 25

On multiple pieces of equipment such as pumps, hoists, compressors, etc. place the ID on each separate part.

If unit is encased, mark cover as well.

TRAILER "V" Type Trailer Hitch — Figure 26

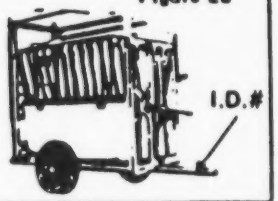
Place your ID on the inside of the frame about halfway between the hitch and the body of the trailer.

TRAILERS-single tongue — Figure 27

Place your ID on the under side of the single tongue, halfway between the hitch and the body of the trailer.

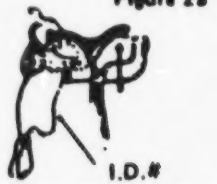
PORTABLE LOADING/CATCH CHUTES — Figure 28

Place ID on top of tongue, approximately 2 inches from frame.



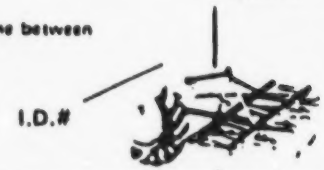
SADDLES (Western & English) — Figure 29

Place ID under left stirrup flap.



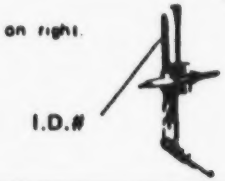
TILLER — Figure 30

Place ID to rear of front frame between hitch pins.



SUBSOILER — Figure 31

Place ID 2 inches from top on right.



MOWING MACHINE — Figure 32

Place your ID directly under third arm (front).

ROTARY MOWER Figure 33

Place your ID directly under third arm (front).

POST DRIVER Figure 34

Place ID to rear of digger on top middle of frame.

ROUND BALE HAY MOVER Figure 35

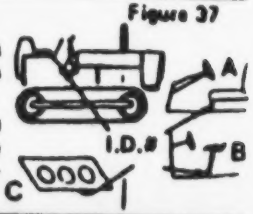
Place ID directly under third arm in front.

Place ID number on right side frame rail. Figure 36

VEHICLES (Tractor, Trucks, Crawlers, etc.) Figure 37

Place your ID number below the driver's seat as close to the floorboards as convenient. (see fig. A & B)

If ID labels are being used the second marking should be placed under the dashboard, centered under the instrument panel. (see fig. C)



NOTE following items should be marked with hand engraver

ELECTRIC MOTORS Figure 38

Place your ID on the opposite side of the motor from the serial and or model number plate.

POWER HAND TOOLS (Drills, saws, grinders, etc.) Figure 39

Place your Identification Number (ID) on the tool away from the serial-model number plate.

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Tips to remember . . .

Before marking your equipment:

Pitted or painted surfaces should be sanded to ensure a clear - cut imprint .

Make a sample imprint in wood to make sure your ID number is correct.

Make a sample imprint in metal to get accustomed to the surface.

When stamping your equipment:

Use a heavy-duty hammer.

Stamp each object in at least 2 different locations (1) where the catalogue indicates, and (2) in a hidden location.

Check each imprint to make sure it is legible. If the number is blurred, DO NOT ATTEMPT TO SAND OR GRIND IT OUT. Make a second imprint directly below the blurred number.

After each stamp, check for broken digits in the die. If a digit is chipped or broken, your ID number will be changed.

Keep a record of your machinery and locations stamped.